

Poles Capture Fourth Soviet Army, Staff

Prisoners to Number of 26,650 and 426 Machine Guns Among Booty Taken in Encircling Movement

Advance From Lida

Occupation of Vilna Near: Wrangel's Forces Take 10,000 More Captives

RIGA, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Military news from the Russian-Polish and Polish-Lithuanian fighting fronts is entirely overshadowing the peace conference. Messages received by the Polish delegation from the Grodno-Lida sector say that virtually all of the Fourth Bolshevik Army has been captured in an encircling movement by the Poles and that all the staff was taken, except the commanding general and the chief of staff. Prisoners to the number of 26,650 were made, while 426 machine guns, 166 light field guns and 46 heavy field guns were captured. Among the prisoners was a special detachment of Petrograd Communists and many technical men.

Thursday's reports showed the Poles had advanced northward from Lida, recaptured the occupation of Baranovitchi and announced that the capture of Vilna was expected at any moment. The Bolsheviks yesterday submitted a letter to the Polish delegation objecting to their delay in replying to the Soviet preliminary peace terms. M. Dombowski, head of the Polish delegation, in his answer, expressed the hope that the secretaries shortly would be able to arrange another meeting for discussion of the terms.

Soviet Fall Offensive Upset

WARSAW, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The defeat of the Russians on the Polish northern front seems virtually complete. The Soviet troops are reported being eastward in disorder in an effort to avoid being surrounded by the Poles, who are in close pursuit. The result of the Polish victory is declared by the military experts as eliminating any chance of the Bolsheviks launching the fall offensive which War Minister Trotsky was credited with planning to drive back the Poles from the territory they occupied after the failure of the Soviet attempt to capture Warsaw.

Advices from the front report that the Russian division surrendered to the Poles after having suffered all the casualties with it who tried to compel the troops to offer resistance to the Polish advance. To-night's communiqué declares the Bolsheviks all along the northern front were whipped unmercifully, much to the discouragement of their commanders. The commander of the Third Bolshevik Army committed suicide, it is asserted, when he realized that his command had been completely smashed.

South of the Pripiet the Russians have been pushed back across the river Styr. Polish cavalry, operating in the Lublin area, has made rapid progress in a southeasterly direction, and has occupied Novograd-Volynsk, about midway between Lutsk and Kiev.

Would Take 10,000 More

PARIS, Oct. 1. Forces of General Wrangel have captured a large group of Russian Soviet troops in the region of Alexandrovsk, according to an official statement of Thursday on the fighting in South Russia, received here today. "Several armored trains and large quantities of war material and rolling stock were captured by the Wrangel forces," the statement says. "After six days of fighting we surrounded the Bolsheviks in the regions of Verkhovetsky, Paloyeff, Oriskhov and Alexandrovsk, along a 150-mile front. The statement continues, 'Captured prisoners, enormous materials, cannon and several hundred machine guns.'

Wrangel's Troops Take Kharkov. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1. Kharkov, an important city in Southern Russia, 250 miles north of the Sea of Azov, has been captured by anti-Bolshevik forces, commanded by General Baron Wrangel. The capture of this city, together with the advance of Polish and Ukrainian forces west of Kiev, is considered here as having imperiled the communications of Russian Soviet troops in the vicinity of Nikolaiev, near Odessa.

Record Bills Against Ponzi

Forty-three Counts in Each of Two Indictments Returned

BOSTON, Oct. 1. The two longest indictments reported to a Federal Court in New England in the last ten years were returned by the grand jury today against Charles Ponzi, the 50 per cent profit financier who has been in jail since August 13. Each indictment contains forty-three counts, charging use of the mails in a scheme to defraud by representing that Ponzi could pay 50 per cent interest to investors in forty-five days by means of dealings in international reply coupons.

The maximum penalty on each count of an indictment for fraudulent use of the mails, in case of conviction, is five years imprisonment. Ponzi will be arraigned later.

Speaking of Conservation Consider the Cow

AS THE world's population grows, and the livable areas become more congested, conservation of our food resources becomes a very serious problem. Did you ever think what the cow does for the cause of food conservation? Just this. Year after year, during her life as a milker, she takes food material that you cannot eat and converts it into the best and only complete food in the world, milk. And while doing this, she produces your beef supply and replenishes the herds of milk makers.

A cow gives more for the money invested in her than any helper man employs. Most of what she consumes would otherwise be absolute waste. Efficient organization makes her product immediately available for food.

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French Labor Defeats Red

Repudiates Social Revolution and the Third Internationale. ORLEANS, France, Oct. 1.—The French Labor Congress, which is closing its session here today, was completely dominated by Leon Jouhaux, president of the General Federation of Labor. He obtained a vote of confidence repudiating all attempts at dictation from the outside, or any mixing in the affairs of the French Labor Federation, whether from Moscow or elsewhere.

President Jouhaux completely routed the faction which launched the last May day strikes, repudiating any intention by the federation to bring about a social revolution, all its efforts instead to be exerted for the attainment of economic improvement.

At this morning's session there was a discussion of the future policy of the organization. The majority of the speakers declared themselves against admission to the Third Internationale.

Bolshevik Hurl Disloyalty Charges At German Reds

Third Internationale and Lenin Assail Independent Socialists Who Refuse to Follow the Soviet Leaders

Special Cable to The Tribune

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The Third Internationale continues to attempt to rid the German Independent Socialist party of leaders who refuse to follow the Bolshevik leading strings. The papers here today print two telegrams from Riga, giving a letter which the executive committee of the Third Internationale addressed to the German independents, also an appeal by Lenin to the whole body of independents. Both documents are decidedly pungent in character and evidently will have the effect of widening the rift in the Independent Socialist party, caused by the recent visit of some of its leaders to Moscow and the onerous conditions exacted by the Moscow Internationale for the admittance of the German independents thereto.

The executive committee, in its letter, accuses the independent leaders' right wing of the "accusation of disloyalty and dishonesty" and speaks of "renegades of the type of Trotsky and Hilferding." The letter demands that the organs of the Independent Socialist party be edited by "honest revolutionists and convinced communists."

Crispien and Dittmann Targets. The letter strikes out heretofore Crispien and Dittmann, who have taken an active part in resisting Moscow's assumption of authority to dictate to the independent party, saying: "If the independent party refuses to expel such traitors from its ranks it cannot exist as a revolutionary party."

Lenin's pronouncement runs along similar lines and was written in equally heated temper. Lenin fulminates across all the frontiers, denouncing the moderate socialist elements of England, France and Italy, as well as Germany. He continues:

"It is high time to dispel the illusion that there can be any peace with such elements. The revolutionary workers must close their ranks, exclude such elements and build up united proletarian parties."

Meanwhile, the Majority Socialists regard these developments with unqualified satisfaction. Vorwärts, for several days, has been recording with delight all disruptive movements among the independent party, and openly urging the leaders rebuffed by Moscow to return to the old party ranks.

Pan-German Than Ever. The Pan-German League, which is holding its annual convention in Frankfurt, evidently has learned nothing from the war. Its president, Dr. Claes, gave out the slogan in his opening speech: "Pan-German than ever!" and further declared: "Bismarck's empire shall rise again, purified within and freed from the dirt of foreign enemies. Not one foot of German soil must remain separated from the empire, not one German remain without the fold. Thus we preach irredentism."

The Deutsche Zeitung, which is the organ of the Pan-Germans, reports that these words were greeted with thunderous applause. In a later speech, Claes demanded the restoration of monarchy, without demanding the return of Wilhelm II. Great applause also was called out by the announcement that a new registry of the German nobility is being arranged, excluding all nobles intermixed with Jewish blood. All families ennobled since 1806, whose ancestors were Jewish, will not be recognized as of the nobility.

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Hudson Terminal - 7:30 A.M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City - 7:00 P.M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction

Pennsylvania System

Women Injured As Genoa Reds Bomb Barracks

Seamen Threaten to Strike at Rome When Mates Are Arrested for Capture of Anti-Bolshevik Steamer

Naples Rebels Scattered

Tanners, Failing to Get a Pay Raise, Occupy Plants; Industrial Outlook Better

GENOA, Italy, Oct. 1.—Syndicalists and anarchists caused fresh disorders in this city Wednesday, throwing bombs at the barracks of the carabinieri. The bombs wounded two women. The police charged the mob. The city is occupied militarily, carabinieri stopping all pedestrians and searching them for arms.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The steamer Rodot, the property of the anti-Bolshevik government of South Russia, which was recently seized at Genoa, has been sequestered and entrusted to the Garibaldini Cooperative Society, says the Giornale d'Italia.

Seamen Threaten Strike

The Federation of Seamen threatens a general strike of sailors throughout Italy because the authorities have arrested men implicated in the capture of the Rodot. A dispatch from Genoa says among those arrested were three leaders of the federation. In addition, the authorities have issued warrants for the arrest of sailors who are now at sea and against others who might leave the country. Deputy Guillelmi, president of the federation, has protested against these arrests and has sent an interpellation to the Chamber of Deputies.

NAPLES, Oct. 1.—Police and carabinieri sent to Cardillo, where peasants had seized property owned by King Victor Emmanuel, found red flags hoisted above the buildings and were received with cries of "Viva Socialism!" The peasants fired a few revolver shots at the police and then fled. Three men were arrested.

The tanners today asked an increase in wages of from 44 to 50 per cent and presented an ultimatum to the employers within the day. The employers asked to be given until Thursday morning, desiring to confer with other employers of the province. The men, however, were represented by the secretary of the Chamber of Labor, who refused to grant the delay, and when the time limit of the ultimatum expired the workers occupied the plants.

Plants Being Returned

ROME, Oct. 1.—Calm is gradually being restored in the Italian industrial situation. On all sides the works that were occupied by the men are being returned to the owners, who are inspecting them together with committees of the men and are finding on the whole that the establishments have been left in good order with no damage to the machinery.

The only incident of note reported today in connection with the turnover occurred at Spezia, where the men hoisted the red flag on the Ansaldo San Giorgio works, when a dispute arose over the conditions of their withdrawal.

The men, led by Deputy Baicalupi, a former metal worker, asked that all

World Financial

Conferees Told of Tasks of France

Report of Unofficial Representatives of U.S. Is Read; International Clearing House to Aid Trade Urged

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—France's story of reconstruction monopolized the attention of the international financial conferees at today's session.

Pierre Chaysson, representing France, explained that the apparently unfavorable showing expressed by the condition of the French Treasury was due rather to the rehabilitation of the devastated regions than to governmental expenses. He said that Treasury officials were discussing with representatives of other interested treasuries an arrangement for the settlement of advances amounting to 31,000,000,000 francs made by them to France. He pointed out that this debt was partly offset by 12,000,000,000 francs loaned by France to the Allies.

A report by the unofficial representatives of the United States at the conference also was read.

The organization of a sort of international clearing house for commercial exchanges was proposed by Premier Delacroix of Belgium.

This is the first concrete plan presented to the conference. It provides for the issuance of gold bonds exchangeable for cash at banks for the payment of international commercial accounts.

Premier Delacroix gave his plan the name "International Institute for Financial Control and Issue." Its objects, he said, were to furnish a medium for compensation and to balance commercial exchange between countries without recourse to credits or loans other than those of the institute. The gold bonds of which would be guaranteed by the resources of the country utilizing its facilities.

M. Delacroix declared that compensation by well-conceived organizations appeared to him to be the only workable substitute for present methods. His proposal, he explained, was the nearest thing possible to exchanges in kind between countries, as the international institute would take in charge the products of prospective buyers, giving them interest-bearing gold bonds. These could be used to purchase necessities in any country.

The plan would exclude from the institute's workings all luxuries, in order to enforce economy.

Bonds of the institute would be of the short-term variety, and the traders taking bonds would be able to exchange them at banks for cash. The scheme, the Premier pointed out, amounted to an international bank with branches in every country.

Another proposition unofficially placed before the conference would provide for the organization of an associated bankers' international clearing house, through this all international transfers of money would be made.

Fiume Council Recognized

ROME, Oct. 1. Recognition of the Municipal Council of Fiume as the provisional government of the "Quarnero" Regency, which was recently proclaimed by Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, is reported here.

Germany Refused Permit To Build Giant Airships

Zeppelin Company Planned Two for Use in Trade With United States

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Germany, through the Zeppelin Airship Company, has requested permission of the Inter-Allied Commission on Air Control in Germany, to construct two giant airships for use in international trade between the United States and Germany. According to reports received here in official circles, the request was temporarily refused.

Negotiations with the commission included an effort to obtain sanction for Germany to retain a certain proportion of her airplane, seaplane and airship stations for use in international and interstate traffic. Lists of all air stations were prepared by the German air officials. There are said to be approximately 600 public and private stations, of which the Germans hoped to retain some 20 per cent.

German airship authorities are convinced of the future international commercial possibilities of giant airships and are making every effort to save as many as possible. German airship stations were said to favor establishment in Germany of a few stations for the use of international aircraft.

Commercial airship interests in France and Great Britain, however, were described as anxious to delay for several years the recovery of the giant airship industry in Germany.

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